

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—ROBBERY.

ROBBERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER—JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—JOE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP—TWO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—LA BELLE HELENE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPY DUMPTY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

BANDYARD OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—SIX DEGREES OF CHINESE, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE BY MISS CLARA BARTON.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLETS, FANCY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCESTRICITIES, &c.—GRAND DUTCH "88."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLETS, FANCY, PANTOMIME, &c.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—LADY OF LYONS—HONEYMOON.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—BULLDOG OF THE WILD FAWN.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers should bear in mind that, in order to insure the proper classification of their business announcements, all advertisements for insertion in the HERALD should be left at the counting room by half-past eight o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

The High Court was opened with the usual formalities yesterday. The galleries were hardly filled, only one-half the members of the Senate were in their seats and but a few of the members of the House appeared.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the rule adopted on Wednesday providing that questions shall be decided without a division, except when the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth of the members or at the request of the presiding officer. It went over for one day.

Mr. Karsener, the gentleman from Delaware, was recalled, but gave no testimony of interest. Congressman Ferry testified to the conversation between Thomas and Stanton in the War Office, in which the former said he did not care to use force to secure possession, but that his mind was made up what to do. General Emory testified as to his conversation with the President relative to changes among the troops in Washington, and as to the issue of an order requiring orders to army officers to be tested through General Grant. Several documents were then put in evidence, among them a letter of the President to General Grant, in which certain letters written by his cabinet members were referred to. Mr. Stanley called for the reading of these letters also. At this point the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in absent Senators. A vote was taken on the proposition of Mr. Stanley and it was lost. General Wallis and ex-Assistant Treasurer Chandler were examined, the latter to show, according to the Managers, that the President had appointed his private Secretary to the Treasury Department, so that money would be forthcoming for General Thomas in his administration of the War Office. The President's counsel objected to this testimony, and were sustained by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 27. After the examination of Mr. Tinker, a telegraph official, Mr. Doolittle moved to adjourn, which was carried by the Chief Justice giving the casting vote. The prosecution propose to close their testimony to-day.

In the House no business was transacted beyond the granting of leaves of absence to several members.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the improvement of Graham and Van Cortlandt avenues and Eckford street, Brooklyn, and the New York and Brooklyn Passenger bill were passed. Bills for the widening of West street, New York, for the establishment of a permanent quarantine boarding station at Coney Island; for the improvement of Brooklyn Heights; and for the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department were reported favorably. The Court of Impeachment adopted rules for the proceedings in the trial of Canal Commissioner Dorn, and he was given until Thursday to make answer to the articles. In the evening session of the Senate Mr. Tweed introduced a bill to amend the Metropolitan Excise law. It reduces the rates of license and provides for closing liquor saloons at one o'clock at night. The Assembly Arcade Railroad bill was referred to the Railroad Committee. The New York Tunnel Railway bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and, with the Arcade and Vanderbilt bills, was made the special order for Monday evening.

In the Assembly bills were introduced relative to the support of passengers while in quarantine, and empowering a certain company to run cars on certain lines of stages in New York city. The Committee on Cities reported a bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law. It is the same as that introduced in the Senate. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. Glen of bribery and corruption on the part of the members. In the evening session the Supply bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

EUROPE.

By special telegram dated in Berlin yesterday, forwarded through the Atlantic cable, we learn that the North German Parliament ratified and passed the American Naturalization treaty, the Polish members voting in dissent with a very small minority.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, April 2.

The debate on the Irish Church question was resumed with great animation in the English House of Commons, the liberals advocating Mr. Gladstone's claims to office in place of Disraeli very strongly. There is a strong flow of specie from England, the bank return showing a decrease of the amount in the vaults of £234,000 in the week.

By the steamship Cuba we have a European mail report to the 21st of March. Napoleon's "pamphlet" was pronounced a failure in France. The French press canvasses Mr. Disraeli's position and probable policy towards the Irish Church with attentive interest. The debate in the British House of Commons on the foreign naturalization question, including Lord Stanley's speech and ingenious argument against Fenians from America when fully divested of allegiance to the Queen, is given in our columns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the Atlantic cable we have special advices from the seat of war in Paraguay. The allied forces had taken Asuncion, the capital, and were passing to the rear of Humaita. The allies now have 40,000 men, fourteen iron-clads and twenty wooden vessels in the neighborhood, while the Paraguayans are reported to have only 12,000 men. The news from Montevideo, Uruguay, is to the effect that General Valentin Flores, the President, had been murdered, by some confederate of his son Fortunato, it is supposed, the latter having pronounced against his father and having been defeated and banished. Colonel Lorenzo Battle, the Minister of War, had been elected President in his place.

Jerry Black writes a letter to General Garfield, member of the House from Ohio, giving his account of the Alta Vista guano squabble, which caused his withdrawal from the list of counsel for the President. He scores Secretary Seward severely for his diplomacy in the matter, charging that he has volunteered the influence of his office to defeat justice, and had made false defenses for a foreign nation that had outraged our citizens. He charges him also with having pretended that the President had decided against the claims of Black's clients, when in fact he had known nothing of the case and made no decision in the matter.

Quite a gale of wind visited the city and its suburbs yesterday. A three story frame building in Remsen street, Brooklyn, in process of erection, was blown down, and four workmen engaged upon it were severely injured. Another building in Astoria was also demolished. The gale, although short, was so fierce that some damage was done to shipping in the harbor, and it is feared that serious disasters may have occurred at sea.

Our special telegrams from Havana state that the Bishop embarked for Cadiz on Monday, having ordered all the church bells to be rung on the occasion of his departure. He also drew on the Banco Español for \$40,000, funds belonging to the new cemetery, but Lersundi prevented the payment of the check. The Bishop thereupon had it formally protested. Lersundi's chief of staff goes in the same vessel with the Bishop as bearer of despatches.

The Indian Peace Commission is about ready to assemble at Omaha. General Sherman, who arrived there on Wednesday, had received a telegram requiring his presence in Washington as a witness in the impeachment trial.

A man named Massore died in East Newark on Saturday in frightful convulsions from hydrophobia. He was bitten two months ago by his dog, which was killed, and the wound apparently healed up.

The Board of Commencement met yesterday and adjourned till Saturday afternoon without transacting any business.

The trial of Jeff Davis has been further postponed until May 2.

The steamship Louisiana collision case, which has been on trial in the United States District Court during the past three days, will be concluded to-day.

The fine steamship City of Boston, Captain Roswell, of the Inman line, will sail from pier 45 North river about one P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for Glasgow and Liverpool. The Annulls for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M., 4th inst.

The Anchor line steamship Caledonia, Captain McDonald, will leave pier 20 North river at noon to-morrow (Saturday), for Glasgow and Liverpool, touching at Londonderry to land passengers.

The popular steamship Denmark, Captain Thomson, belonging to the National line, will leave pier 47 North river at noon on Saturday, 4th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The Crownline steamship Cortes, Captain Whitman, will sail from pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), for New Orleans direct.

The Black Star line steamship Montgomery, Captain Lyon, will leave pier 13 North river on Saturday, 4th inst., at three o'clock P. M., for Savannah, Ga.

The popular steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Arthur Leary's line, will leave pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street, on Saturday, 4th inst., at three o'clock P. M., for Charleston, S. C., connecting with steamer for St. Florida.

The stock market was steady yesterday. Government securities were dull, but steady. Gold closed at 138½ a 138¾.

Progress of the Revolution at Washington—Intrigues of the Politicians.

The impeachment trial progresses. Within three weeks, they say, it will be ended, and Andrew Johnson will be among our ex-Presidents. His conviction is regarded as a foregone conclusion, inasmuch as his acquittal would involve the immediate disruption of the republican party. His removal, demanded by the party, is expected by the party and is necessary to save the party from immediate shipwreck. Chief Justice Chase, ruled off the Presidential course, is relieved of the trammels of party. Thus, rising above the noxious atmosphere of party, he stands in this trial as the representative of impartial justice, and the more moderate of the republican Senators have done well in voting to sustain his rulings, here and there, against the preposterous notions of such implacable partisans as Drake and Sumner. But what does all this amount to if the final verdict in this case is fixed in the minds of the court and the jury? The New Hampshire election, turning upon this issue as a party measure, settled the question; for from that day, as by general consent, Presidential politicians and the officeholders and office-seekers at Washington and elsewhere began to shape their plans and calculations upon the probable consequences of Andrew Johnson's removal, and "Old Ben Wade's" promotion to the White House for the remnant of the Presidential term to the 4th of March, 1869.

The independent position, therefore, taken by the Chief Justice in this trial, looking to absolute and hopeless pauperism unless some means can be devised to liquidate it. The condition of England should be a warning to us. Instead of following that country in its ruinous financial policy, as many of our short-sighted and ignorant public men are disposed to do, we should carefully avoid those errors which have fastened an enormous debt upon the people and reduced them already to a state of frightful pauperism. Our national debt is heavier than that of England, reckoning the difference of interest, and unless we go to work earnestly to pay it off this republic will sink into the same abyss of general poverty, while wealth may accumulate in the hands of a few. Let us be warned in time, and let Congress, instead of legislating to reduce the revenue for the benefit of the manufacturers and other monopolists, provide sufficient means for a constant and yearly reduction of the debt.

OUR IRON BRIDGES.—The manifest destiny of the American nation to be first in everything is evinced in its great bridges, as well as in other respects. We have borne away the first honors in Europe with our iron-clads, big guns, pianos, sewing machines, locomotives and agricultural implements, and when all the bridges in contemplation across our great rivers are completed the engineers on the other side of the Atlantic will be still further astonished. In addition to the two colossal suspension bridges across the Niagara and Ohio rivers there are four others about to be built—one at St. Louis, across the Mississippi; one here, across the East river, and two across the Hudson, at Fishkill and at this city. A bridge at Louisville, across the Ohio, is also spoken of, and many others of lesser note. With an interminable network of railroads stretching far away towards the setting sun, a countless steamboat fleet dotting a dozen mighty streams, untold agricultural and mineral treasures in every quarter, awaiting only the beck of industry and capital to enrich the land, immense bridges spanning some of the largest rivers in the world, the American nation may defy with impunity all the efforts of reckless politicians or the sneers of European despots to mar its progress.

reconstructed and reinstated in Congress on the basis of universal negro suffrage, and with Texas cut up into three or four States, to say nothing of negro suffrage in Maryland and Kentucky, there will be a Southern negro radical balance of power in our national affairs as difficult, perhaps, to overcome by the North as was the late Southern slaveholding oligarchy.

This is the radical programme, as far as developed. It may, however, fall very far short of the reconstruction system contemplated by a man in the White House whose certain signature will make only a bare majority of both houses necessary to consummate any radical measure. But the schedule of party ways and means we have indicated is long enough and broad enough to bring about, step by step, a revolution in the government so complete as to make our future national elections as manageable by the central power as universal suffrage is in France. And this magnificent revolutionary reconstruction system depends, in the outset, upon the removal of Andrew Johnson. His acquittal, therefore, by his accusers, who are his judges and jury, and by this party who will condemn themselves in his justification—his acquittal, we say, will be a miracle if it shall come to pass. With these views of the subject, we regard it as profitless to take the discussions and decisions upon points of law and rules of procedure in this trial, from day to day, as affording any indications of the final judgment of the court. Jeff Davis will escape because he no longer stands in the way, but Andrew Johnson's place is wanted; the party wanting it have the power to remove him, they have resolved upon it, and his fate is sealed.

"Old Ben Wade," it is to be expected, will come in with the flowers of May, and he is already a great man in Israel. The radical place hunters are cultivating him accordingly, and radical Presidential managers are parceling out the spoils under him in expectation. We have had various rumors of some arrangement on foot to shelve him or buy him off; but, doubtless, "Old Ben" believes in the axiom that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." When he becomes President we shall have only one claim to make upon him—viz., that Horace Greeley shall be Postmaster General. We do not care how they settle the next Vice Presidency among the score of aspirants for that post of honor on the ticket with General Grant. With the whiskey interest under his control, however, President Wade will doubtless be able to manage the Chicago Convention. Cotton was king, but whiskey, under the Internal Revenue laws, has taken his place.

Reported Extraordinary Deficiency in the British Revenue.

It is stated by the press cable telegram from Europe yesterday that the revenue returns of Great Britain for the past quarter show a deficiency of five millions sterling. The statement is not explicit enough to show whether this is a positive falling off from the amount of revenue for the corresponding period last year, or if it be only a deficiency arising from certain changes or incomplete returns which may be made up in the succeeding quarters of the fiscal year. If it should be a positive deficiency as compared with the revenue of the corresponding quarter last year, and that it arises from general causes which may operate through the remaining three-quarters of the year, the British government will find itself in a very embarrassing condition; for its income would be reduced more than one-fourth. But whatever may be the cause, or however the deficiency may or may not be made up by the returns hereafter, it is certain that Great Britain has reached the limit of taxation as far as the people are able to bear it. The income tax was declared by Sir Robert Peel, when he introduced it, to be a temporary measure, and that it would be removed after a few years; but the government has found it impossible to make both ends meet without it. The government has been compelled, too, to add a special direct tax for the Abyssinian war, so as not to increase the burden of the debt hereafter, seeing that with all the productive power of the country the people cannot bear an additional weight of current taxation. Indeed, as Mr. Gladstone remarked some time ago, the burden of the debt threatens to destroy the nation, and will reduce the mass of the population to absolute and hopeless pauperism unless some means can be devised to liquidate it. The condition of England should be a warning to us. Instead of following that country in its ruinous financial policy, as many of our short-sighted and ignorant public men are disposed to do, we should carefully avoid those errors which have fastened an enormous debt upon the people and reduced them already to a state of frightful pauperism. Our national debt is heavier than that of England, reckoning the difference of interest, and unless we go to work earnestly to pay it off this republic will sink into the same abyss of general poverty, while wealth may accumulate in the hands of a few. Let us be warned in time, and let Congress, instead of legislating to reduce the revenue for the benefit of the manufacturers and other monopolists, provide sufficient means for a constant and yearly reduction of the debt.

THE JERSEY RAILROADS.—The stock in trade of New Jersey is her railroads, or rather the railroads that traverse her puny territory, and in securing a good profit from them she is utterly regardless of the risk to which human life is exposed through careless management. We had to record yesterday several serious accidents on the railroads in New Jersey, one of which resulted in the shocking death of a youth in Jersey City. For many years the Camden and Amboy road has enjoyed an odious monopoly, and during all that time has also had its crimson record of railroad accidents. But it is well known that members of all parties in the Legislature are under the absolute control of the Camden and

The McCord Case Gone Over to the Next Term of the Supreme Court.

The important case of McCord before the Supreme Court has been postponed till the next term of the court. As so much has been said about this case, and as it involved great constitutional questions bearing directly on the radical reconstruction measures of Congress, people will want to know the cause of this postponement. The radical party in Congress have been greatly troubled about the case, and have endeavored both to intimidate the Supreme Court and to take away its judicial functions in the matter. The conservative party and people were desirous to have the court hear and decide upon the case at an early day, hoping that the judiciary department of the government might interpose its authority against the high-handed and unconstitutional legislation of Congress. The public have been more desirous, too, of knowing what the course and decision of the Supreme Court would be since the bill to restrict its jurisdiction was smuggled through Congress as an appendage to another bill altogether irrelevant to the subject. What, then, was the cause of this important case being put off? It will be supposed, doubtless, that the Judges wanted to avoid a decision just now, so as not to come in direct conflict with Congress; and that appears to be so, for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court (Mr. Grier) made a protest against the postponement of the case. He said:—"This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of the appellant in this case, but of millions of our fellow citizens. The country had a right to expect it would receive the immediate and solemn attention of the court. By the postponement of this case this court has subjected itself, whether justly or unjustly, to the imputation that it had evaded the performance of a duty imposed upon it by the constitution, and awaited for legislative interposition to supersede its action and relieve it of responsibility. I have only to say:—'Pudet hoc opprobrio licet non patuisse repelli,' or, literally translated, 'I am ashamed such an opprobrium should be cast upon the court and that it cannot be refuted.'"

This language of one of the Judges is direct to the point and forcible. Yet we see, for some cause or other, the court did not feel as he did about putting off the case, and acted contrary to his wish. In the report from Washington there is something said, but not clearly, about Judge Black not being on hand to argue the case, and this is given as a reason for the postponement. We cannot get rid of the impression, however, that the Supreme Court has shown a degree of timidity and subservience to Congress unworthy of that high and distinguished body. This seems to be the state of the matter as it stands. The public will form its own opinion of the action of the court.

A Dangerous Negro at Large.

By a telegraphic dispatch from Georgia, published in our issue of yesterday, it would appear that the notorious mulatto lawyer, Bradley, is again endeavoring to create a disturbance between the whites and blacks. This negro is one of the most dangerous and incendiary radical emissaries in the South. His violence in speech and action has caused him to be more than once arrested by the authorities, and the Reconstruction Convention was compelled to expel him by a unanimous vote in consequence of his intolerable insolence. In his harangues of excited negro mobs he invariably threatens a war of races; unless the whites submit quietly to his overhearing arrogance and presumption they are threatened with bloodshed by this miserable creature. The true reason of his having issued the circular published yesterday is not because of his life or the lives of his negro supporters being threatened, but because of a formidable movement being in progress to prevent his election to the State Senate of Georgia. Unfortunately for the peace of the section in which he resides, Bradley possesses considerable influence with the negroes of Savannah and vicinity, and will use it for the worst purposes if he is not soon taken care of by the military authorities.

We direct attention to the violent language of this negro as an evidence of the condition of the South under radical rule. It is impossible to estimate the dangers which threaten the country from just such incendiaries as Bradley. In every State they can be found engaged in embittering the blacks against the whites, and in inciting them to deeds of violence and bloodshed. This man Bradley, particularly, is notorious for the manner in which he has stirred up strife between the two races and endeavored to precipitate a conflict. Only a short time ago he was arrested on a charge of inciting the negroes of Savannah to riot, and the last role in which he appears makes it evident that he has learned nothing from experience. In the circular referred to he warns the whites that "if you should strike a blow the man or men will be followed, and the house in which he or they take shelter will be burned to the ground." Such threats as these cannot fail to inflame both races. If the whites had threatened to injure or kill the negroes we feel certain that the fact would have been known here long ago and that the military authorities in Georgia would have investigated the matter. But we do not believe that any such threats have been made. The present conduct of Bradley is in keeping with the whole of his past career, and unless he is compelled to behave himself there will always be imminent danger of his bringing on a conflict. We trust that General Meade will take such measures as will effectually silence this man. He is a dangerous negro and should not be permitted to go at large inciting the ignorant and easily inflamed men of his own race to riot and insurrection.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN AUSTRIA.—The progress of liberal opinions in Austria has been recently testified to by the action of the Reichsrath in two instances. The first was the adoption of the Civil Marriage bill, which was a practical ignoring of the Concordat, and the latest instance of the same liberal spirit is the passage of the bill for general education by a system of public schools. Not only is this an advance movement on the path of education, but it is an evidence of the growth of progressive ideas, because the clerical party opposed it and endeavored to modify the bill according to their views by an amendment, which was rejected. Austria has probably discovered that a well educated population is better than needle guns, and she may have learned that idea from our late war.

Amboy despotism. In fact, the Legislature and the road are one in interest, so that no improvement can be expected from legislation.

"The Eyes of Delaware"—A Conspiracy.

The evidence of Mr. Karsener before the Impeachment Court proves conclusively that the "conspiracy" between General Thomas and the President was not a very secret one. Its existence was evidently known to Delaware; for we are assured that the eyes of that remarkable little State were fixed upon the person of the Secretary of War *ad interim*. Said Mr. Karsener to General Thomas, in addition:—"General, Delaware expects you to stand firm." Now, it is very evident that upon a highly nervous development such a notification from such a State must necessarily have a marked effect. Indeed, we are assured that the gravity of the expectation was fully appreciated; for Mr. Karsener testifies that "I told him that Delaware would require him to stand firm; he said he would; he was standing firm, and wouldn't disappoint his friends; and in a day or two, or three days, or a short time, he would kick that fellow out."

Now, here is conspiracy proved beyond a doubt. Not conspiracy, it is true, between Johnson and Thomas, but actually between the eyes and requirements of Delaware and the said Thomas. Common mortals may suppose that the President alone is on trial; but they are mistaken. The Impeachment Managers evidently possess astonishing prescience; they are men of rare endowments; their mental resources are inexhaustible. In a word, these men saw that the eyes of Delaware were directed towards Thomas; they knew that Delaware was an anti-radical State, that the President sympathized with the anti-radicals and that Thomas sympathized with the President. The conclusion, therefore, is natural that the connection between these three elements has but one logical result, and that finds expression in the word conspiracy. And we would further aver that this chain of circumstances is linked together with greater firmness, and that the enormity of Mr. Johnson's offence is rendered plainer, by the language of General Thomas. That enthusiastic soldier was aware of certain eyes being fixed upon him, and in the fervor of the moment he declared that he intended to "kick" Stanton out of the War Office. Here was force threatened, beyond a doubt. We claim one of the definitions of the word "kick" to be the application of the toes by a strong muscular effort to the coat tails of an individual. How plain the whole thing becomes! General Thomas declares that he intends to accelerate Mr. Stanton's exit from the War Office by a vigorous attack on his rear; therefore it is plain that a conspiracy has been formed between Thomas and Johnson to forcibly obtain possession of the War Department.

Considering how important the testimony of Mr. Karsener was, we trust that the Impeachment Managers will not end their labors with him. It is very probable that the "eyes of the Man in the Moon" were directed towards General Thomas at the same time that Delawarean optics gazed anxiously upon that officer. Let us, then, by all means, have some more evidence of the kind referred to. It will not be of any consequence if it has no more connection with Mr. Johnson than green cheese has. As a kind of burlesque between the acts of a very dismal farce, it will serve to keep the Senators, reporters and audience from serenely dozing over the learned twaddle of Mr. Butler and his associates. Besides, as there is not the slightest possibility of the President being proved a conspirator, such testimony may possibly prove a conspiracy between other persons, and as Mr. Johnson deserves to be punished under any circumstances, in the opinion of his radical persecutors, what more natural, sublime and radical than to make him suffer for another's offences? The eyes of Delaware! What a magnificent evidence of the watchfulness of our radical rulers! Mr. Butler and his associates deserve to be presented each with a pewter medal for having proven that because General Thomas declared that he would not disappoint Delaware's expectations Mr. Johnson was guilty of having conspired with him to forcibly "kick" Stanton out of office.

Butler Unbottled.

General Grant and Ben Butler, it appears, have settled their personal quarrels through the mediation of mutual friends, and have had a good long smoke of the "cigar of peace" together. Grant has drawn the cork from the bottle in which Butler was shut up by Beauregard at Bermuda Hundred, and the noisy impecacher is now free to expend all his froth and effervescence before the High Court in the Senate Chamber. How it came to pass that the reconciliation took place just at this juncture may excite some curiosity; but we must remember that General Grant is great on flank movements, and if he cannot beat him by a direct attack he knows how to save himself by a good retreat. Butler's famous "round the circle" article in the bill of impeachment was undoubtedly intended to damage Grant, who was the President's companion on that fatal pilgrimage to the shrine of Douglas. He expected to get Grant into a Dutch Gap; but Grant was evidently not going to be entrapped, and so he makes a flank movement on the hero of Fort Fisher, and instead of falling upon him with all his forces falls into his arms, embraces him, takes a light from his cigar and uncorks the bottle. We may expect, therefore, to see Butler's article assume a new phase as the trial of the President progresses, and the wrath of Butler against Grant appeased, all of which shows that General Grant is a good tactician.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN AUSTRIA.—The progress of liberal opinions in Austria has been recently testified to by the action of the Reichsrath in two instances. The first was the adoption of the Civil Marriage bill, which was a practical ignoring of the Concordat, and the latest instance of the same liberal spirit is the passage of the bill for general education by a system of public schools. Not only is this an advance movement on the path of education, but it is an evidence of the growth of progressive ideas, because the clerical party opposed it and endeavored to modify the bill according to their views by an amendment, which was rejected. Austria has probably discovered that a well educated population is better than needle guns, and she may have learned that idea from our late war.

The Paraguayan War.

The news from the seat of war in Paraguay, published this morning in the special Atlantic cable telegram to the HERALD, is of the greatest importance. The Commander-in-Chief of the allies, as the despatch states, has moved past the fortress Humaita and captured Asuncion, the capital of the heroic republic of Paraguay. This news will not prove grateful either to Americans or the friends of right as opposed to might in any land. There are, moreover, some facts to be borne in mind in reference to the above intelligence, which comes from Brazilian sources, and still requires to be confirmed. They are the opposition to the war shown in Brazil, Argentine and Oriental provinces; the violent election struggles going on in the last two republics; the ravages of cholera in the allied camp; the resignation of General the Baron Porto Alegre, and the recent revolt at Rosario. To these we must add the foretellings indulged in by the Rio press, to the effect that the Marquis de Caxias was about to attack Humaita, pass the Tibiquari, and move at once on Asuncion. Our previous advices announced that the body of troops sent by the allied commander into the Gran Chaco had been flanked by a Paraguayan detachment, and that two thousand reinforcements had been moved forward to check the movements of Marshal Lopez's troops there; they also stated that the north bank of the Rio Tibiquari was fortified on the same plan as that adopted at Humaita, and that an advance on Asuncion would have to be made by fighting over the whole distance. The only reason for advancing on Asuncion past Humaita without having captured said fortress and its garrison could be to draw Marshal Lopez out of his lair on open ground and then overwhelm him with numbers. To learn whether this daring move into a hostile country, *à la Sherman*, has been attempted, and with success or not, we must await the confirmation of the present news. It is strange that the news from Rio makes no mention of the reduction of Fort Humaita, nor of the capture of its garrison, which was known to have been commanded by Marshal Lopez in person.

The assassination of General Venancio Flores, together with the previous accounts of revolt on both sides of the Rio Paraguay, show that the present rulers under whose lead the two republics were drawn into the war at the heels of Brazil are as unpopular as the cause which they have so fruitlessly and extravagantly espoused.

The Erie Railway War Renewed at Albany.

The Erie Railway fight has been renewed at Albany and is likely to occupy the attention of the Legislature for the balance of the session. The Senate committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie company failed to agree, and majority and minority reports have been presented—the former condemning the course of the directors, and the latter favoring the extension of the six feet gauge to Chicago and submitting a bill legalizing the issue of the new ten millions of stock as necessary to secure the completion of that work. The report adverse to the Erie direction is signed by two democrats (Pierce and Bradley) and one republican (Mattoon), and closes with a resolution favoring the introduction of a bill making it a felonious offence for any director or officer of a railroad to fraudulently issue the stock of the company in which he holds such trust, or to fraudulently hold possession of the proceeds of any stock or bonds that may have been sold by the company. The report favorable to the Erie road, which is signed by two republicans (Chapman and Humphrey) advocates the extension of the broad gauge to Chicago as a public benefit; declares that any stock frauds on the part of directors or others are matters of which the courts must take cognizance, and is accompanied by a bill which legalizes the issue of the ten million Erie stock and the contracts with connecting railroads; prohibits directors of the Central, Hudson River and Harlem roads from being directors of the Erie road, and *vice versa*, and declares illegal and void, any contract for the sale of stock deliverable at a future day, unless the stock so sold shall be and remain, until the day specified for delivery, in the possession of the person making the sale.

The fact that the Senate after a smart contest voted to refer both the reports, with the accompanying resolutions and the minority bill, to the Committee of the Whole, indicates that there is a disposition to thoroughly examine and debate the merits of the controversy. The charges of corruption made by a member of the Assembly in regard to the vote on the adverse Erie report in the lower House will serve to render the Senate still more anxious to give both sides a fair hearing in open session. We may, therefore, expect a lively time at Albany yet over this war of the railroad giants, and there is hope that the members and lobby may find themselves in clover for the balance of a session that a short time ago threatened to be a very beggarly affair.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The late Rhode Island election, with all the blowing of radical trumpets over it, went by default on both sides. The State was overwhelmingly for the Democrats, and so the republicans did not bring out their full vote, and the democrats, with the State overwhelmingly against them, did not bring out theirs by some three thousand. The whole vote was a little over six thousand short of that of 1864. The Rhode Island election, therefore, on national issues, amounts to nothing. Burnside and Sprague are monarchs of all they survey in little Rhode Island. In Connecticut, where there is a tight fit, there will be a sharply contested fight and a full vote, and the result will mean something; for, as in New Hampshire, the Connecticut contest is a Presidential skirmish with Grant against the whole democratic field.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—This branch of the American Institute held its regular weekly meeting last night at room No. 24 Cooper Union, Professor S. D. Tilton presiding. The number of persons present was large. The usual weekly summary of scientific information was read by the Chairman, giving rise to considerable discussion on some of the subjects brought forward. Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews was introduced, when he read an elaborate paper on a subject which he termed "Universology, or the Science of the Universe"—a science in which he claims he has devoted many laborious years of investigation. The reading of this paper occupied the remainder of the evening.

SCHOONER SUNK.—The schooner Bodine, of New York, while on her way down the Hudson, from Haverstraw, loaded with brick, yesterday afternoon was struck by the cable, when opposite 125th street, and sunk. The captain and crew were saved.